

guarantee for the execution of the treaty conditions by Germany.

Mr. Huth adds that there is every reason to believe the German delegation really has full powers and will end the negotiations by signing the preliminaries of the treaty.

JOINT USE PLANNED FOR GERMAN CABLES

Council of Three Again Tries to Settle Question.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 2.—The disposition of the German Atlantic and Pacific Cables is again before the Council of Three, with some prospect of a settlement along new lines. This proposal that the cables shall be administered jointly by the five Great Powers until an international cable Congress can consider the entire question of cables between the different countries.

This plan is alternative to the German cables being held as prizes of war by the countries which cut them, principally Great Britain, France and Japan, some of the latter's representatives still maintaining the right to hold them as prizes of war.

The Council of Three today settled the status of the Kiel Canal. Germany probably will retain proprietorship on the waterway, but tolls for passage through it will be levied under international control.

The naval terms to be embodied in the peace treaty with Germany, which finally have been completed, do not provide for the sinking of the larger German warships. The disposition of these vessels is left to be decided upon later by the allied and associated Powers.

It is felt that the final disposition of the enemy ships is purely an international question and not one for inclusion in the treaty, which provides only for the surrender of the vessels to the victors and the disposal of them in their own hands. This action is regarded as indicating that the warships will not be sunk or destroyed.

After the enemy ships are divided among the Allies each Power will decide on the disposition of its own quota. The general impression here is that the French and Italians will retain their share and incorporate the vessels in their present fleets, while the British and American tendency inclines to the destruction of their quota.

COSTA RICAN EXILES DEFEAT REGULARS

Government Guards Beaten in Clash With Rebels.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, May 2.—Costa Rican exiles met and defeated a force of Costa Rican frontier guards on the Rio Frio, near the southeastern border of Lake Nicaragua, Thursday.

The frontier guards retired after the fight. It is reported here that other revolutionaries have begun an attack along the border between Costa Rica and Panama.

According to the reports reaching here a small schooner carrying revolutionists captured in Lake Nicaragua after the skirmish on the Rio Frio. All on board, however, were rescued.

The reported outbreak of fighting between the Costa Rican exiles and Costa Rican Government forces follows closely after a report from San Juan del Sur Thursday that Costa Ricans opposed to the present Government were assembling on the southern and eastern end of Lake Nicaragua and at points on the San Juan River. Previously it had been reported from Central America that the Costa Rican Government had dispatched several thousand troops to protect the northern frontier.

The Government of Costa Rica is headed by General Federico Tinoco, who led a successful revolution against the Gonzalez Government early in 1917. The Tinoco Government never has been recognized by the United States, although it has made several attempts to gain recognition.

KAISER CAN BE EXTRADITED.

Amsterdam Newspaper Says Crime Is Not Political.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, May 2.—The Dutch newspapers, excepting one, are far from commenting on the proposal to try Emperor William of Germany. The exception is *The Telegraaf*, which editorially says that extradition will not conflict with Holland's national right of sanctuary.

"The ex-Kaiser," says the newspaper, "would not be prosecuted because of his intention to place the Netherlands under Allied, but on account of actions which plunged the world into misery and a repetition of which would be contrary to the vital interests of the Dutch people."

GERMANS MAY GET 24 DAYS.

Correspondents Praise French Attitude Toward Envoys.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 2.—The correspondents of German newspapers at Versailles in their articles dealing with the peace preliminaries agree as to the correct attitude observed by the French toward the German delegates.

The correspondents seem to expect that the German delegation will have ten days to discuss the peace conditions and a further fourteen days to discuss them, and that peace will be signed toward the end of May.

TREATY INEFFECTIVE UNTIL NATIONS ACT

Terms and League Covenant Will Have to Be Ratified by Five Powers.

3 CONTINGENCIES SEEN

If Senate Makes Changes Separate Pact With Germany May Result.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Authoritative explanation was given here to-night as to how the peace situation would be affected by the following contingencies:

First—If the United States Senate ratifies the treaty and League of Nations covenant without change.

Second—If the Senate amends the treaty of the League covenant, or rejects one or both.

Third—If the Senate delays action for an extended period on the treaty, the League covenant, or both.

Investigation in diplomatic quarters shows to begin with that the treaty plus the League covenant to all intents and purposes will have to be ratified by the Parliaments in Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy, as well as the United States. The popular impression that the treaty and League covenant become effective in the Entente countries as soon as they are signed in this case is not justified, it is explained.

Ordinary treaties, including secret treaties, frequently have been and can be legally made by the Prime Minister in Great Britain without the consent and even without the knowledge of Parliament, and this virtually the case in the other allied countries. But the present peace treaty differs from the ordinary treaty in the sense that it requires ratification, appropriation and appointments to make the League effective, and this means that the British House of Commons will have a voice in making it effective just as other European Parliaments will likewise be concerned.

In the case of Great Britain Premier Lloyd George has promised to give the House of Commons an opportunity to pass final judgment on his work in Paris, and there is a possibility, though not a probability, that there may be some delay before all the features are indorsed in Great Britain. In France, Japan and Italy the League covenant may be separated from the treaty by the Parliaments, and the League covenant may be passed immediately upon ratification. The only treaty affected, however, will be the treaty between the United States and Germany and the League of Nations, which will be dependent upon action abroad and not action in Washington.

If the Senate amends the treaty or changes any of the League of Nations covenant, this will result in causing the United States to sign a separate and distinct treaty with Germany. But it is admitted that the question will chiefly be one of technicalities, unless the treaty or the League covenant is materially changed.

Should the treaty be changed by the Senate to suit America's needs the peace situation in Europe will not be really altered. Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan in such circumstances, it is pointed out, may be at peace with Germany and Europe may be stabilized without peace having technically been brought about between the United States and Germany.

The effect on American relations with Germany, resumption of trade between Americans and Germans, etc., would be felt, but rejection or amendment of the League on the Senate's part will have practically no effect at all on the general European situation.

Amendment of the League of Nations covenant by the Senate not necessarily will defeat the League of Nations project, it is emphasized. It would simply mean that the European League would be amended to conform with the American version of what the covenant should contain. As a practical proposition this divergence in the American and European view point probably would simply be held over for future adjustment when the European members of the League hold their first meeting. The European conception could be harmonized with the American independence and American welfare.

Officials here say that amendments in the Senate may not jeopardize seriously the League's future and they admit that amendments even might help. Radical amendments might kill the League plan completely, though the state of peace would not be affected materially even in this case.



EGYPTIAN DEITIES

"The Utmost in Cigarettes"

Plain End or Dark Tip

People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette

30¢

S. ANARGYROS A CORPORATION

LEAGUE OF NATIONS LOSES HOLD IN WEST

Senator Poindexter Rakes Propaganda Employed by Secretary Baker.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Senator Poindexter (Washington), Republican, returned to this city today from a trip through the West convinced that although sentiment there a few weeks ago was for a League of Nations the tide is turning. If the League's opponents continue their fight he believes the chances are the West will swing against the covenant.

The first feeling, Senator Poindexter said, was due to the League's friends, including President Wilson, have given the impression that if the United States becomes a member it will not have to go to war any more.

Mr. Poindexter said he had read in a Western newspaper this propaganda plan being carried so far that Secretary Baker has dispatched a group of college professors to talk about the League to the American Army of Occupation. He said there was no probability at present that he would ask Congress to investigate such activities, although he seriously questioned the right of Secretary Baker to take such a step.

Answering a question about making the League covenant a party question Senator Kenyon said today: "It will not be a party question. It would be most unparliamentary as well as foolish to have any such line of division between parties. Further, it would be impossible, as many Republicans will support a League of Nations and some of the Democrats oppose it. Let us try to forget any politics and any feeling about the President. I believe certain dubious questions in the League covenant can be cleared up in the resolution of ratification."

Senator Poindexter also said that the attitude of President Wilson and the American delegation to the Peace Conference in their treatment of the Adriatic problem and their discussions with the Italian mission had cost the President prestige in the Western States he had visited. The Senator declared the people had seen that Great Britain and France had obtained a diplomatic triumph at the expense of the United States.

The Senator said that the opposition to the course of President Wilson was shown in bitter resentment now being shown by various peoples who until a short time ago were ardent friends of this country. The statement also characterized the American actions as an attempt to dominate and dictate the settlement of purely European controversies.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Senator Curtis (Kan.), Republican whip, who with Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader, recently telegraphed all Republican Senators asking them not to discuss the revised League of Nations covenant until a party conference could be held, said today replies had come from all but about six Senators, and all agreed in favor of the League of Nations.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa joined today with other Republicans of the progressive group in opposing the making of the League of Nations question a party matter.

Wheeling Car Strike Ends.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 2.—The 1,000 street car employees of the Wheeling district who went on strike last Wednesday night, returned to work today pending arbitration of the demands for higher pay. The arbitration agreement was reached late last night when representatives of the union met with officials of the railway companies.

DANIELS MEETS SEA CHIEFS OF ENGLAND

Secretary to Inspect American Headquarters To-day.

LONDON, May 2.—Josephus Daniels, American Secretary of the Navy, dined to-night with John W. Davis, the American Ambassador. Among those invited to meet Mr. Daniels were Walter Hume Long, the First Lord of the Admiralty; Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for War; Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the Grand Fleet; Vice-Admiral Sir Roslyn N. Wemyss, First Sea Lord; Admiral Baron Boscawen of Metemeh and Curraghmore; the Rev. William Hartley Carnegie, Canon of Westminster; and the wife of the Secretary.

During the day Secretary Daniels also was the guest of Sir Eric Geddes, minister without portfolio and former First Lord of the Admiralty, at luncheon.

Secretary Daniels to-morrow will inspect the American naval headquarters and then with his staff will lunch with Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, who succeeds Rear Admiral William S. Sims as commander of the American naval forces in European waters. Later he will review a parade of Canadian troops. In the evening he will dine privately and afterward attend the theatre.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary Daniels and his three chief technical advisers who have been conferred with British, French and Italian naval officials, expect to start home within a week. Acting Secretary Roosevelt was advised today that the party would sail from Bristol on the transport Mount Vernon, probably May 8 or 9.

Future types of capital ships and development of naval armaments were the chief subjects discussed by the American officials with the leading naval authorities at Paris, London and Rome.

JUGO-SLAVS INVADE GERMAN AUSTRIA

Army of 17,000 Attacks 4,000 Carinthian Troops.

PARIS, May 2.—Seventeen thousand Jugo-Slav troops attacked Carinthian troops numbering 4,000 Monday night in the sectors of Arnoldstein, Villach, Rosenbach and Rain, says a Vienna despatch to Zurich.

The operations, the Jugo-Slavs by Tuesday evening had passed by six miles the demarcation line fixed by the armistice.

The Jugo-Slavs crossed the Drave River at several points Wednesday and cut the line to Arnoldstein and Klagenfurt, preventing communication between Germany, Austria and Italy.

In Vienna the appeal of Bela Kun to the Rumanians and Jugo-Slavs is interpreted as a preparation for the capitulation of the Bela Kun Ministry.

GENEVA, May 2.—The Government of Carinthia has ordered the mobilization of twenty military classes in order to arrest the invasion of German Austria by the Jugo-Slavs, according to a despatch received here from Zurich.

Jugo-Slavs are reported to be attacking on a fifty mile front for the purpose of seizing Klagenfurt and Villach, from which they are only fifteen miles distant. Vienna is said to be preparing to aid the Carinthian troops and the Allies are seeking to settle the conflict.

Carinthia is a titular duchy of Austria situated east of the Tyrol and north of Carniola. The capital is Klagenfurt. Two-thirds of the people of Carinthia are Germans and the remainder are Slavs.

ENEMIES QUIT BRUSSELS.

LUGGAGE OF SIX HUNDRED ON LAST TRAIN IS SEIZED.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times Service.

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BRUSSELS, May 2.—The fourth and last train of enemy subjects leaving Brussels without being forcibly expelled has left with 600 passengers, whose luggage containing large quantities of food, drink, soap, leather and money was seized.

Similar trains have left Liege and Ghent.

CABLE LINES BACK IN PRIVATE HANDS

Surrender by Government Made Without Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—American cable lines taken over by the Government in November were restored to private ownership and operation at midnight by direction of President Wilson.

The turn back was without ceremony or formality, the wire control board of the Post Office Department having arranged details of the transfer on April 29, at which time the Government made known its intention to relinquish control of the properties. Since December, Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been directing head of the cable service by appointment of the Postmaster-General.

Beginning to-morrow, however, Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, will resume his former duties as president of the Postmaster-General because of his refusal to cooperate in Government efforts to unify transatlantic service.

Postmaster-General Burleson during the day received another telegram from Mr. Mackay requesting the return of the Postal Company's land lines at once. Mr. Burleson replied as follows:

"Replying to your telegram of yesterday and today, you are advised that my telegram to you of the first instant disposing of the matter so far as the Postmaster-General is concerned."

86 BLOCKHOUSES TO PROTECT MEXICANS

Will Be Built Along Railroads for Troops to Fight Rebels.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Further rebel activity in northern and southern Mexico was reported today in Mexico city despatches, which said also that the Mexican Government had undertaken to build block houses on several of the railway lines that have suffered particularly of late from attacks by the rebel bands.

Eighty-six block houses the despatches said, are to be built on the Oceanic line between Vera Cruz and Jalapa.

The advice received through official channels here said that General Carrasco, formerly a chief lieutenant of Orozco, had appeared in Puebla and that many believe he will be the successor of Zapata, who was killed recently by Federal troops. Carrasco is reported to be bolder, more cruel and more unprincipled than Zapata and is said to have a devoted following.

Carrasco, the despatches state, recently led a band of 500 men in an attack on a train between Jalapa and Puebla. The train was derailed, twenty-seven of the thirty-two guards were killed, seven passengers, including the wife and child of the Captain of the guard, were killed, and about twenty passengers were wounded. The members of the train crew fled to the hills, where they were overtaken later by the rebels and killed.

A band of thirty rebels penetrated recently into the heart of Vera Cruz, the despatches said, robbed a store and carried away the wife of the proprietor. General Rafael Montalvo, Carrasco's former chief lieutenant, was killed, who presided at the court-martial which sentenced Gen. Alvarez to be shot, called out the naval cadets to assist in running down the rebels, but no trace of them was found.

SPANISH PARLIAMENT ENDED.

Romanones Will Not Retire From Public Life.

LONDON, May 2.—King Alfonso of Spain has signed a decree dissolving the Cortes, the Spanish Parliament. The despatch adds that general elections will be held June 1.

MADRID, May 2.—The *Diario Universal* denies the truth of a report that has been in circulation that Count Romanones, the former Premier, had decided to retire from public life. It adds: "The fact that Spain has been designated to enter the executive council of the League of Nations is a success due to Count Romanones. The admission of Spain into this council is indeed a prime success. But we must bear in mind that the foreign policy of nations cannot be decided by the internal policy. The time has come for Spain to progress, not to fall back."

U. S. RECRUITS LAND AT BREST.

First Thousand of Army of Occupation Arrive.

Special Wireless Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 2.—The first detachment of volunteers, recruited in the United States and who will form the American Army of Occupation, arrived at Brest today, 1,000 strong. Within a fortnight 1,000 more are to arrive to-day will release 1,000 soldiers now serving with the Third Army, who will be returned home.

The Army of Occupation, so far as the Americans are concerned, will be limited to seven regular divisions within one month, according to present plans. These seven divisions will be composed exclusively of volunteers.

BLACKMAILER OF MORGAN SENTENCED

Lansing Man Will Serve 15 Months in Leavenworth.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

DETROIT, May 2.—John M. Thornton of Lansing was sentenced to fifteen months in Leavenworth penitentiary by Judge J. M. Killee to-day, following his conviction on four counts of kidnapping the United States mails to blackmail J. P. Morgan and his daughter. The jury was out less than an hour.

In sentencing Thornton Judge Killee said he was giving him light punishment because of the ridiculous character of the eleven letters written to Mr. Morgan. He said the financier or his daughter had not entered into the case, and the United States was not interested in whether they were assailed. It was a violation of postal laws, he said, and he did not want the prisoner to believe he was being persecuted because he had assailed a wealthy man.

It developed to-day that the New York financier saw none of the letters although he knew about them. His daughter, Mrs. Jane N. Morgan-Nichols, did not know that any blackmail letters were written to her. Although neither Mr. Morgan nor Mrs. Nichols took an interest in the case the former's secretary played a large part in the prosecution. Thornton is 62 years old.

Roosevelt to Head Delegation.

The delegates to the American League, caucus in St. Louis for the organization of a permanent veterans' association will leave this city on a special train from the Pennsylvania station Tuesday at 5:30 P. M. Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, temporary chairman of the league, will head the delegation, made up of elected service men from New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States. The delegation will be made up of Roosevelt, Capt. W. H. Bears, 19 West Forty-fourth street.

3 KILLED, HUNDREDS HURT IN PARIS RIOTS

Casualties Heaviest Among Policemen, Who Are Blamed by Socialists.

UNIONS PLAN PROTEST

Disturbances Deeply Deplored by Public Opinion—Placing of Blame.

PARIS, May 2.—The police announced to-day that three persons had been killed and several hundred injured in yesterday's May Day demonstrations. Of the injured 428 were policemen, one of whom, a sergeant, was stabbed in the back. He is not expected to live. Twenty-eight civilians were severely injured and more than 200 were slightly hurt. There were 150 arrests.

American ambulances did efficient work in picking up the wounded, the American Red Cross attendants being cheered by the crowds.

One of the incidents of the day occurred at the Invalides bridge, where an American Lieutenant-Colonel and two junior officers were stopped by dragoons when they attempted to cross the river. After a parley the Americans were charged upon by some cavalrymen and in the melee several were injured. During a clash between the police and a crowd in Place de la Bastille, in which twenty persons were wounded, a policeman shouted to the crowd: "You subject fight go to Versailles and fight the Germans!"

The mob took up the cry of "On to Versailles!" and a diversion was created which averted more serious fighting. Foreigners were prominent among those engaged in the demonstrations, and the police declared to-night that virtually every other leader in the crowd was either Russian, Spanish or a member of some other alien race.

The Socialists deputies held a long meeting this morning and decided to congratulate the workers for their display of power in the complete cessation of work May Day, and also to protest against the "ambushes" prepared by the Government against the manifestants. In which the Ministry's attitude was condemned by the "old time policy of brutality" which might have produced the gravest consequences but for the coolness and high consciousness of the soldiers. The meeting decided to interpellate the Government on the subject.

The Government has announced its readiness to accept the interpellation any day after Tuesday, when the Chamber will reconvene. The Chamber will reconvene after the Easter recess.

Deputy Marcel Cachin, writing in *Humanite*, says the day was a "magnificent demonstration of power and discipline of the laboring classes, and was marred only by the brutality of the ferocious police."

He emphasizes the fact that the soldiers used violence and that there was no trouble where they were on duty.

"The responsibility for the disorders was entirely due to the police," he says, "who were acting on orders from Premier Clemenceau. He alone is responsible." Mr. Cachin says.

He recalled that the Premier read his own "magnificent" speech in the Chamber of Deputies in 1891, condemning an exactly similar action by the Ministry then in power.

The United Trades Union of the Department of the Seine has issued a strong protest against the "violent action of the police, exercised by order of the Government against a manifestation which would otherwise have been carried out with the same order as the morning meetings."

The disturbances are generally deplored by public opinion. Before the war, it is pointed out, such incidents as the day brought forth would have seemed trivial in comparison with those of other May days, but it is considered deeply regrettable that after so much French blood has been shed on battlefields any more should have been spilled on the streets of the capital.

The blame is variously apportioned by the press, according to the political complexion of the newspapers. Thus the conservative organs, such as the *Figaro*, lay it all upon the labor people, while the newspapers opposed to Premier Clemenceau, such as *L'Ouvrier*, are inclined to agree with the Socialists, that there would have been no trouble if a demonstration had been permitted in Paris such as those held in the suburbs and in the provinces.

The Petit Parisien says that throughout the country the laboring classes displayed their feelings in dignity and order and that the violence which should not be permitted to wipe out the satisfactory impression thus given. The elements always present in large movements of the kind are taken into consideration in placing the blame for the disorders the newspaper adds. The persons who were arrested during the disturbances will be tried by court martial.

CITIZENS FRUSTRATE REDS IN ARGENTINA

Vigilance Committees Prevent Anarchistic Outbreaks.

Buenos Aires, May 2.—Vigilance committees organized by the Argentine Patriotic League and supported by military and naval detachments prevented menacing anarchistic tendencies during yesterday's Socialist demonstrations.

President Irigoyen summoned Dr. Manuel Carlos, president of the League, and said that socialist and anarchistic organizations had appealed to him for protection against the league, which had posted warnings against a manifestation, suppress any maximalist disorders. The President asked what the league intended to do.

"With or without authority," Dr. Carlos answered, "the Patriotic League intends to end anarchistic efforts to break down the civilization of Argentina. It intends to prevent all demonstrations by anarchists."

The league sent one civilian, one army officer and one naval representative to each of the forty-three police districts. Each district chief was told that the three men represented the

GERMANS DEFIANT OVER LIBAU COUP

Letts at Fault, Haughty Reply to England.

PARIS, May 2.—The British protest against the overthrow of the Lettish provisional government at Libau, and the British demand that the situation at Libau be rectified, have provoked a haughty reply from the German Government, according to advices from Berlin. The Germans are said to claim that the revolt in Libau was the work of Letts.

The *Zentralblatt* of Berlin, however, declares the affair resulted from German intrigue and it was the work of German barons in the Baltic provinces and a diversion was created which averted more serious fighting. Foreigners were prominent among those engaged in the demonstrations, and the police declared to-night that virtually every other leader in the crowd was either Russian, Spanish or a member of some other alien race.

DEPUTIES BACKED BY ITALIAN PRESS

Little experience in the psychology of the country, consequently in its policy, would understand it would never have stiffened as it has to-day into a solid block of forces if the certainty of restoring these Italians to the mother country was not rooted in the spirit of every Government and did not raise the question as one of interest in Paris, but solely as one of sentiment. It is not too late to understand.

The *Epoca* concludes by asking that the Allies shall not merely keep their words. Maintaining agreements, it points out simply means fulfilling the terms of the alliance, doing something more, signifies an act of friendship. It is this which the people and that Parliament have shown they await. The argument brought forward by various newspapers in the allied countries that Italy cannot have it both ways, cannot invoke two opposite principles of nationality and safeguards is answered here by the contention that the other countries apparently can do and have it both ways. The argument that Italy threw over the pact of Rome after victory is keenly resented, and it is maintained that the conditions of the pact of Rome so far as the pact applied to the Jugo-Slavs were that carried out by the Jugo-Slavs themselves later, summer and autumn.

Rome, May 2.—Camille Barrère, the French Ambassador to Italy, had a long conference yesterday with Premier Orlando, concerning the situation and the development of events in Paris since the departure of the Italian delegation.

VON HINDENBURG TO RETIRE.

Ebert Expresses "Undying Thanks" of German People.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 2.—Friedrich Ebert, President of the Republic, has written President Von Hindenburg his intention to retire to private life.

"During the transitional period," says Von Hindenburg, "I considered it my duty to serve the Fatherland, but with the conclusion of a preliminary peace my task will be fulfilled, and my desire to retire, in view of my advanced age, will be universally understood. On more because it is known how hard it has become for me, in view of my opinions and my entire personality and the past, to continue to exercise my office."

Herr Ebert replied, assenting to the request of the Field Marshal and expressing the "undying thanks" of the German people for Von Hindenburg's services and self-sacrifice.

SPAIN INTO COUNCIL.

Spain into the council is indeed a prime success. But we must bear in mind that the foreign policy of nations cannot be decided by the internal policy. The time has come for Spain to progress, not to fall back."

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SPRING

With the advent of spring, there comes to many that languid feeling commonly called Spring fever.

The blood is sluggish; the nerves have lost their snap; the whole system is sadly in need of a tonic.

Well, the best spring tonic in the world is a little common sense in dieting.

And right here let it be understood that dieting is a selective, not necessarily a restrictive process.

Simply choose the proper kind of food for the season; then be guided by the appetite.

At CHILDS may be found an appealing variety of seasonable dishes which nourish without depressing.



DEPUTIES BACKED BY ITALIAN PRESS

Continued from First Page.

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